

FORM NO. 51-44A  
FEB 1952

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

SECURITY INFORMATION

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 9 June 1952

SUBJECT 1. Kōmdōk Mine  
2. Haengch'ōn-dong Monazite Mine

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

\* Except as noted

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

Kōmdōk Mine

50X1-HUM

1. [ ] the Kōmdōk (128-21, 40-36) (DV-4594) mine,<sup>1</sup> the largest mine in North Korea, was shipping high quality ores of magnesium, tin, and iron by truck to the Yongha railroad station (128-42, 41-16) (DA-7562) for trans-shipment by rail to Manchuria. The mine, classified as a first-class industrial establishment by the North Korean government,<sup>2</sup> employed three-thousand laborers, mostly men, and was adequately equipped with [ ] Soviet machinery. Cable cars carried the ore from the mine 24 hours each day. Mine employees received between 800 and 900 North Korean won monthly. Laborers received 5 or 6 hop of rice daily, clerks 4.3 hop daily, and each member of the families of mine employees 2 hop daily. Most of the employees lived in homes near the mine.

50X1-HUM

2. A North Korean army transportation unit at Sindōng-ni (128-49, 40-58) (DA-8535) with approximately twelve-hundred men and one-hundred trucks moved the ores from the mine area to the Yongha rail station. The soldiers were billeted in civilian homes in Sindōng-ni.

3. [ ] aircraft had not damaged the mine.

50X1-HUM

Haengch'ōn-dong Monazite Mine

50X1-HUM

4. [ ] the monazite mine at Haengch'ōn-dong (126-27, 40-04) (BV-8338). 10 kilometers northeast of the base of Myohyang mountain (126-15, 40-01) (BV-6533),<sup>3</sup> was yielding 100 tons of monazite daily for transport by truck to the Huich'ōn railroad station (126-17, 40-10) (BV-6949) for rail trans-shipment to Manchuria via Pyōro-dong (126-15, 41-08) (BA-6957) or Manp'ojin.

50X1-HUM

Document No. 9  
No Change in CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Declassified

Class. 50X1-HUM 101 NAVY S S NSRB

Auth. ARHS 70-2 AIR FBI

Date: 200978

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

50X1-HUM

The mine, which began production in early February, employed approximately three-thousand persons. Trucks were leaving the mine area with ore cargoes day and night. The monazite at the mine is considered one of the world's finest deposits in quality, and the deposit is extremely large. Five Soviet technicians in civilian clothes and three Chinese Communist military supervisors directed the mining operations.

50X1-HUM

1. [ ] Comment. Lead and zinc production [ ] at the Komdok mine, presumably in tons of ore extracted, was reported [ ] the ore from the Komdok mine was being refined at Sindok, [ ] 50X1-HUM
2. [ ] Comment. The North Korean government classifies its industrial assets [ ] according to the extent to which each complex contributes to the country's defense requirements. 50X1-HUM
3. [ ] Comment. Monazite mining in the Myohyang mountain area has been reported previously by other agencies. 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL